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ABSTRACT

The Insurance Division of the Special Libraries Association began an index to insurance magazines, the "Insurance Periodicals Index" (IPI), in 1962. This study examines its historical development. The index was published monthly in an insurance trade journal and then cumulated into an annual edition. Part of the background for its development included the reduction in number of insurance periodicals which were indexed in H. W. Wilson Company publications. Only four insurance periodicals were indexed in the "Business Periodicals Index" during the late 1950s and 1960s. Choice of the vocabulary (subject headings) to be used in indexing was the major problem faced in developing the index, because insurance terminology was not standardized. The Insurance and Employee Benefits Division joined with NILS Publishing Company in the early 1980s to produce an online, as well as printed, index. The early IPI is compared with the indexes produced since the 1983 development of an automated insurance periodicals database; both sets of indexes are evaluated on their content and physical properties. The IPI has from its beginnings been a bibliographic tool for those in the insurance community. It has provided a link between those who need information and one source of information, periodicals. (Contains 32 references.) (JLB)

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HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE INSURANCE PERIODICALS INDEX BY THE INSURANCE DIVISION OF THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

A Master's Research Paper submitted to the
Kent State University School of Library
and Information Science
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree Master of Library Science

by

Jean E. Ives

May, 1993

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B.S., University of Minnesota, 1956

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INTRODUCTION

In his essay "On the Value of Library History," Jesse Shera advocated studies of special libraries by suggesting questions for study:

> What was the maturity of the bibliographic organization for the particular field to be investigated; were its materials well organized bibliographically, or were there few bibliographies, guides, and indexing or abstracting services?
> (Shera 1973, 188)

The actions of librarians in the Insurance Division of the Special Libraries Association in the early 1960s can be better understood by applying Shera's questions.

Anyone who has searched for an article or news item that was seen, but not noted, and is now needed, is aware of how necessary it is to know where information is located. An index, as an indicator of content and location, is a primary guide to access to information. Sixty years ago H. W. Wilson discussed the need for printed indexes in a talk given to the annual conference of the Special Libraries Association:

> With every extension into new fields of investigation and thought a wealth of accompanying literature springs into existence. The general serviceability of this literature is determined entirely by the character of available finding lists. . . . The need for printed indexes in special fields has been made manifest by the thousands of fugitive scraps of indexes that libraries here and there spend their time and energy in producing for temporary use.
> (Wilson 1913, 148)

In 1962 the Insurance Division of the Special Libraries Association began an index to insurance periodicals. This was first published monthly in an insurance trade magazine, and then cumulated in an annual publication, the Insurance Periodicals Index. Why were insurance librarians willing to volunteer their time to develop and produce an index to

magazines in their field? In this study, background and reasons will be explored. An examination and evaluation of the early indexes, as well as a comparison with later developments in the Insurance Periodicals Index, are also a part of the study.

METHODOLOGY

The historical method was used to study the Insurance Division and its activities. Primary sources--committee reports, speeches, and minutes, but especially the actual periodical indexes--were the most important documents used. The Insurance Periodicals Index in each annual edition contained information on editors, indexers, and on problems in the organization and production of the index.

The Industrial Arts Index and Business Periodicals Index--H. W. Wilson Company publications where business subjects, including insurance, were indexed in the 1950s and 1960s--were examined to determine how many and what insurance periodicals were included. The perspective from the H. W. Wilson Company on choosing periodicals to index is given in a Special Libraries article (Haycraft 1962), while the method of charging for Wilson indexes was explained in Reference and Information Services (Bopp and Smith 1991, 423). An exciting special source was found in an article in Special Libraries on "Problems of Printed Indexes in Special Fields" by H. W. Wilson, a paper presented at the 1913 annual conference of the Special Libraries Association (Wilson 1913, 148).

Indexing Concepts and Methods (Borko and Bernier 1978) has been used as a guide to criteria for evaluating the early Insurance Periodicals Index.

A review of the literature was performed, using Library Literature from 1958 to 1992, to find articles on indexing, special libraries, and the Insurance Periodicals Index. No

reviews of the Insurance Periodicals Index were found.

Frank E. McKenna's article in the Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science on special libraries and the Special Libraries Association provided detail on the founding and chronology of that organization (Kent, Lancour, and Daily 1980, 386). The study on Daniel Nash Handy, an insurance librarian who was one of the charter members of the Special Libraries Association, contributed knowledge about the special library movement both from an early practitioner and from an insurance library perspective (Christianson 1980).

DEFINITION OF TERMS

The major elements in this study are defined in the following ways:

Index -- A systematic guide to the contents of a file, document, or group of documents, consisting of an ordered arrangement of terms or other symbols representing the contents and references, code numbers, page numbers, etc., for accessing the contents (ALA Glossary 1983, 116). In this study the index is a guide to a group of documents.

Special library -- A library established, supported, and administered by a business firm, private corporation, association, government agency, or other special-interest group or agency to meet the information needs of its members or staff in pursuing the goals of the organization. Scope of collections and services is limited to the subject interests of the host or parent organization (ALA Glossary 1983, 212).

Special Library Association -- An international organization of professional librarians and information experts--founded in 1909--whose special libraries serve industry, business, research, educational and technical institutions, government, special

departments of public and university libraries, newspapers, museums, and all organizations, (both public and private) requiring or providing specialized information (Based on Kent, Lancour, and Daily 1980, 386 and Historical Highlights 1992, 13).

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION AND THE INSURANCE DIVISION -- BACKGROUND

The Special Libraries Association was formed as a separate organization in 1909 at the annual conference of the American Libraries Association which was held in July at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. Both functional and type-of-library committees were also formed that year. Among the type-of-library (or subject) committees was one on insurance. Four of the 57 charter members of the Special Libraries Association (listed in Appendix 1, "Brief Chronology") were librarians at insurance-related institutions (Kent, Lancour, and Daily 1980, 436).

Among the concerns of the pioneers in the special library movement was the need for indexing and indexes. In the first volume of Special Libraries, in the issue which previewed papers to be presented at the 1910 annual meeting, two different indexes were proposed (Synopsis of Papers 1910). The first outlined an Artisan's Trades Index. This was designed not to meet needs of engineers or business men, but of "workmen, foremen, amateurs, and those who may be in search of practical instruction as how to make various things . . ." (Synopsis of Papers 1910, 42). Two libraries had already offered to cooperate in the venture, the John Crerar Library and the Library of the Steel Works Club of Joliet, Illinois. The second proposal was for a specialized public affairs index to cover organizations, the city, and especially, newspapers. The Library of Congress was suggested as the proper agency to carry out the project (Synopsis of Papers 1910, 43).

In its second year another Special Libraries article explained and illustrated how indexing and abstracting of about 40 periodicals--covering gas, electricity, general engineering and science--was carried out in one special library (Morton 1911, 16).

Daniel Nash Handy was chairman of the original Insurance Libraries Committee. He was a charter member of the Special Libraries Association and the librarian at the Insurance Library Association of Boston. Later Handy served two terms as Special Libraries Association president, from 1912-1914 and again from 1924-1926. Among his suggestions for the committee were determining how far cataloging and classification of insurance literature had progressed and what published sources of information were needed in the different areas of insurance (Christianson 1980, 29). Handy urged cooperation with other libraries which specialized along related lines (Handy 1911, 5).

In 1919 the Special Libraries Association began a different method of organization for subject-specialized libraries through establishment of Interest Groups. Representatives from these groups became an advisory council to the Executive Board. In 1922 the Insurance Group (later division) officially became one of these groups (Christianson 1980, 39).

The indexing of insurance literature was of continuing concern to the Insurance Group. In the late 1920s a plan for cooperative indexing of life insurance periodicals and proceedings was developed, but reproduction of the index could not be arranged (Christianson 1980, 56). The H. W. Wilson Company did add a group of insurance magazines to the Industrial Arts Index beginning in 1930 (Industrial Arts Index 1930-1931, Preface).

The Insurance Group at this time was also developing a manual on organizing an

insurance library. In 1932 Creation and Development of an Insurance Library was published with text written by Daniel N. Handy. Later editions were published in 1941 and 1949 (Christianson 1980, 57).

In a discussion on sources of information in the second revised edition of Creation and Development of an Insurance Library, Daniel N. Handy had comments on several different aspects of indexing:

> The Industrial Arts Index, published by The H. W. Wilson Company in New York, indexes regularly ten or twelve of the leading insurance journals.
>
> Insurance periodicals form a valuable part of the insurance library. They furnish the best key to what is going on in the insurance world . . .
>
> The usefulness of any periodical is enhanced by a good index [in an individual journal.]
>
> (Handy 1941, 11-12)

The world of the insurance library was not a large one. In 1927 Daniel Handy identified 33 libraries--with 83 employees--concentrating in some area of insurance (Christianson 1980, 56). Thirteen years later, in 1940, he listed 119 insurance libraries in the United States and Canada; 65 of them had members in the Insurance Group (Handy 1941, 30). In the third edition of Creation and Development of an Insurance Library, 68 libraries were listed as having representatives in the Insurance Group (Blomshield and Ferguson 1949, 41). (Information on the number of members in the Insurance Division is presented in Appendix 3.)

H. W. WILSON COMPANY INDEXES

As these early librarians proclaimed the need for cooperation and indexes, the H. W. Wilson Company was prepared to meet some of their needs. An announcement in Special

Libraries in 1911 read:

> H. W. Wilson Company, of Minneapolis, well known as the publishers of the Readers' Guide, are contemplating the editing and publishing of the Trades Index, the plan and scope of which have been already presented in Special Libraries.
>
> (Artisans' Trades Index 1911, 7)

The company had been founded in 1898 by Halsey William Wilson as the outgrowth of a bookstore and later bibliographic publishing venture (Cumulative Book Index). It was located across from the University of Minnesota campus in Minneapolis. Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, the first and perhaps best known of its many indexes, began publication in 1901 (Kent, Lancour, and Daily 1973, 250).

In a paper presented to the 1913 annual conference of the Special Libraries Association, and later printed in Special Libraries (Wilson 1913, 148), H. W. Wilson discussed printed indexes in special fields and some of the problems which arise in developing them. The Industrial Arts Index, the name adopted for the Trades Index, was first published that year by H. W. Wilson Company. Questions about the use of printed indexes in comparison with use of printed index cards included those of economy and flexibility. Wilson admitted that the card index was more flexible than printed indexes, but thought that economy would lie with the printed version when account was taken of cards, cabinets, and the labor of writing headings and filing the cards. Another limitation of a printed index is that no library will have all the material that is included in the index. Pricing of the index on a service basis makes this less of an economic disadvantage. While the service basis of pricing H. W. Wilson Company products is discussed below in the section on "Reactions Within the Insurance Division," an illustration of it can be read in the original Special Libraries announcement of the Trades Index (i.e., the Industrial Arts Index):

> A sliding scale of subscription has been adopted, whereby each library will pay approximately at the rate of 20 cents for each magazine indexed which it receives; i. e., if a library takes 50 of the magazines indexed it will pay $10.00. This arrangement, a just and sensible one, allows small libraries, individual manufacturers, etc., who subscribe for less than fifteen magazines, the opportunity to secure the index at a rate of $3.00, which will be the minimum rate.
>
> (Artisans' Trades Index 1911, 7)

The company also had to decide what periodicals should be indexed. A survey of large libraries for their recommendations, along with an examination of back files of the periodicals, was used to make choices. An alphabetical index (as opposed to a classified arrangement) was, and is, the method used by H. W. Wilson Company to make any index more readily usable by both experts and lay people (Wilson 1913, 149-150).

The H. W. Wilson Company works closely with the library community to provide needed resources. The visibility and cooperation of H. W. Wilson with the Special Libraries Association was an example of this. A Committee on Wilson Indexes is part of the American Library Association structure, and librarians are regularly surveyed on what periodicals they think should be included in indexes. An example pertinent to this study can be seen in the 1945 Industrial Arts Index when editor Marion E. Potter stated in the preface:

> There have been no changes in the list of periodicals indexed except the substitution of Life Insurance Courant and Rough Notes for the two editions of Insurance Field. This change was made at the suggestion of the Insurance Group of the Special Libraries Association.
>
> (Industrial Arts Index 1945)

In 1945 eleven insurance-related journals were included in the Industrial Arts Index.

The Industrial Arts Index for 1957--the forty-fifth annual volume--was the last one published. It was then split into two new indexes, the Applied Science and Technology Index and the Business Periodicals Index, the publication where insurance periodicals are

indexed. The 1957 Industrial Arts Index included the following eight insurance periodicals:

Eastern Underwriter. Eastern Underwriter. New York.
Life Insurance Courant. Flitcraft, Inc. New York.
National Underwriter. National Underwriter Company. Chicago.
National Underwriter Life Insurance Edition. National Underwriter Company. Chicago.
Rough Notes. Rough Notes Company. Indianapolis.
Safety Maintenance. Alfred M. Best Co. Inc. New York.
Spectator. Chilton Co. Inc. Philadelphia.
Weekly Underwriter. Underwriter Printing and Publishing Company. New York.

In the first Business Periodicals Index, which covered the time period from January 1958 - June 1959, there were only four insurance periodicals indexed. The Statistical Bulletin from Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which contains data and statistics based mainly on company policyholders, was also indexed. Periodicals indexed included:

Best's Insurance News (Fire & Casualty Edition). Alfred M. Best Company, New York.
Best's Insurance News (Life Edition). Alfred M. Best Company, New York.
National Underwriter. National Underwriter Company. Chicago.
National Underwriter Life Insurance Edition. National Underwriter Company. Chicago.
Statistical Bulletin. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. New York.

It was not until the 1966-1967 Business Periodicals Index that one other insurance magazine, Insurance, was added to the list.

REACTIONS WITHIN THE INSURANCE DIVISION

The number of insurance periodicals indexed in the H. W. Wilson Company publications had been cut in half in the change from Industrial Arts Index (last cumulation published in 1958) to Business Periodicals Index (first cumulation published in 1960.) While there was no quick expression of need in the insurance library community, the minutes from the 1960 annual business meeting of the Insurance Division record beginning movement

toward action. Under "New Business brought before the meeting" the following report is included:

> Kathleen Edwards [Farmers Insurance Group] brought up for discussion the fact that Business Periodicals Index does not adequately index the subject of insurance. There was general agreement, particularly from the casualty librarians. It was felt that more insurance librarians should write to H.W. Wilson, and perhaps some changes could be evolved this next year.
>
> (Special Libraries Association 1960)

At the next Special Libraries Association convention, held in San Francisco in 1961, the Insurance Division program included a speech by Howard Haycraft, the president of the H. W. Wilson Company. A condensed version was published in the March 1962 Special Libraries. Haycraft began by stating that the H. W. Wilson Company, which serves 60,000 libraries with 24 major catalogs and indexes, cannot expect to please everyone. He explained the work of the Committee on Wilson Indexes in recommending the periodicals to be indexed, and illustrated its functions with the example of the Industrial Arts Index. The committee--composed about equally of American Library Association and Special Libraries Association members--spent over two years in examination and evaluation of around 2,000 periodicals. They finally selected 475 titles to be voted on by subscribers. In the two indexes (Applied Science and Technology Index and Business Periodicals Index) created by the division of the Industrial Arts Index there were nearly 100 more titles (319 to 224) than in the original index. He further explained the complexity of choice with an insurance periodical illustration:

> The periodical *Eastern Underwriter* had been previously indexed in the *Industrial Arts Index* and received a favorable vote for inclusion in the *Business Periodicals Index*. Now I have no doubt of the excellence of this periodical. However, when calculating the indexing costs to be charged under the service basis, we discovered . . . the resulting charge to *each* of the comparatively small number of subscribers receiving *Eastern Underwriter*

would be in the neighborhood of $33 a year for this periodical alone. . . . By overwhelming vote the subscribers decided they did *not* wish *Eastern Underwriter* indexed in the *BPI* at such a cost.

(Haycraft 1962, 127-128)

The service basis mentioned by Haycraft is the method used by the H. W. Wilson Company to make its publications available to the widest possible audience. Each subscriber is charged according to the service provided. For a periodical index, this is based on the number of periodicals which the library receives (Bopp and Smith 1991, 423).

Haycraft's advice to the Insurance Division librarians was twofold:

> Accept realistically the fact that the more highly specialized the periodical, the smaller are the chances that it can ever achieve published indexing--or that a librarian could afford the cost if it did.
>
> Possibly what is needed is to begin with a census of the periodical holdings of a Division's members. . . . A Division will be in a position to make evaluations and to decide which periodicals to concentrate on and to recommend these periodicals to its own membership and to the Committee on Wilson Indexes at the time of the next study.
>
> (Haycraft 1962, 129)

The reaction of members of the Insurance Division was summarized by Marjorie L. Holt, the librarian at John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company. In 1965, when she was part of a program panel on indexing given before the Business and Finance Division at the Special Libraries Association annual conference, she stated:[1]

> This is a case history because we are still in the development stages. Those of us in the Insurance Index have always felt that the indexes available for our subject were inadequate. The dissatisfaction with the situation culminated in 1960 [1961?]

---

[1] The material from Marjorie L. Holt's presentation is based on an unedited transcript of a taped convention program. Some errors are obvious based on published sources, such as the names of the editor of the Insurance Periodicals Index and the publisher of the Eastern Underwriter. The correct names will be used in the discussion in this study. The transcript, located in the archives of the Insurance and Employee Benefits Division of the Special Libraries Association at the American College in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, contains a wealth of nitty-gritty detail on how the index was first put together.

when we asked a representative of H. W. Wilson to speak to us on the subject of indexing.

The outcome of the meeting was the feeling that they could do nothing for us.

(Holt 1965)

INSURANCE DIVISION ACTION -- BEGINNING THE INDEX

Following the 1961 Special Libraries Association annual convention, a committee of the Insurance Division began investigating whether the division could do something on its own. Insurance librarians were surveyed on the magazines they thought should be included in an index.

At the 1962 convention 12 people volunteered for a committee to compile "a current index of insurance journals" (Insurance Periodicals Index 1963, Introduction). Initial decisions about the index included the following points:

1. The top 30 magazines from the questionnaire were to be included in the index. Each committee member would thus be responsible for indexing two to three journals.
2. The index would include everything the committee members "thought important, excluding small news items" (Holt 1965).
3. Since there is not an authoritative subject heading list for insurance, subject headings from business periodical indexes--with some changes--were to be used.

Each item to be indexed was typed on a 3 x 5 inch card and mailed to the editor each week. It was planned to have a monthly index available within a month; the first index covered September 1962. It was at the printer by mid-October, and the committee had hoped to have the index ready by November 1. It was two months, however, before it was back from the printer. The cost was $140 for 200 copies. The Insurance Division only had

enough money in its treasury to pay for three issues.

An answer to the problems of timeliness and publishing costs appeared in the person of J. Owen Stalson, the new president and publisher of Eastern Underwriter. He was in the process of revamping the magazine. He and Chester C. Nash, the managing editor, offered to print the index on two pages, without charge to the Insurance Division, in the last weekly issue each month of the Eastern Underwriter. "And they would pay to have a girl type the index from our cards" (Holt 1965), a not unimportant consideration when the work was done entirely by volunteers. The first index was printed in Insurance combined with the Eastern Underwriter in January 1963. (In the October 20, 1962 issue announcement was made of the change in name from Eastern Underwriter to Insurance News Week combined with THE EASTERN UNDERWRITER. By 1963 that title was changed to INSURANCE COMBINED WITH EASTERN UNDERWRITER. The name change was to show that this was a national publication rather than a regional one. The name was finally shortened to INSURANCE in June of 1964.)

Changes in operations for the Insurance Periodicals Index were made at the 1963 Special Libraries Association convention. First of all, in order to make the process more manageable, the number of people working on the index was reduced. Two librarians in Boston indexed the personal lines (life and health insurance), while librarians in Chicago indexed property (fire and casualty) insurance. Definite rules were set on what items would, and would not, be included in the index. Subject headings based on the Wilson indexes were abandoned as inadequate, and the committee developed its own lists. Insurance terminology continued, however, as a major problem. Holt remarked that a committee of insurance professors was working on clarification and consistency of insurance words (Holt 1965).

The Commission on Insurance Terminology of the American Risk and Insurance Association (university teachers of insurance) developed the list, but the Glossary of Insurance Terms, was not available to the insurance community and its librarians until 1972 (Osler and Bickley 1972).

Agnes Brite, librarian at New England Mutual Life Insurance Company in Boston, was chair of the Insurance Division in 1964-65 and was the editor of the Insurance Periodicals Index from 1962 through 1970. In the introductions to the first three editions she explained problems and procedures in producing the index. In the first edition she stated that the index was an attempt to correct one of the deficiencies in the organization of insurance literature, a lack of index controls. Vocabulary to be used in the index was an ongoing concern. The primary problem faced in compiling the first index, according to Brite, "stems from the indistinct nature of insurance terminology. Our subject heading list has already undergone two complete revisions" (Insurance Periodicals Index 1963). In the second edition, it was stated that the subject heading list had been revised since publication of the first edition, and Brite added, "As insurance terminology is far from achieving standardization, the committee will continue to work on the phrases and terms to be used" (Insurance Periodicals Index 1964). Her final comment on subject headings in an introduction was made in the third, half-year edition when it was stated, "Subject headings are still being studied and refined" (Insurance Periodicals Index January - June 1965).

Another problem facing the Insurance Division in preparing the Insurance Periodicals Index involved the use of the calendar year for publication of the cumulation. The indexing committee met only once a year, at the June annual convention of the Special Libraries Association, and changes in the subject heading list made at that time required a revision of

entries indexed during the first six months of the year. To simplify their efforts, a half-year edition covering the first six months of 1965 was issued as a supplement to the 1964 edition; it was sent at no charge to all who had purchased the 1964 edition (Insurance Periodicals Index January - June 1965).

Marketing the Insurance Periodicals Index was another hurdle for the Insurance Division. The members of the division knew about it, but an advertising campaign was not conducted. The division's review publication, Insurance Literature, announced it and included order forms for it. The Institute of Life Insurance also released publicity about the index to the trade press. This press release created additional problems for the indexing committee, because publishers whose magazines were not indexed, principally those dealing with news and sales, objected to not being included (Holt 1965).

The cooperation of J. Owen Stalson and Insurance combined with The Eastern Underwriter had relieved the expense of monthly publication, but finding a way to finance the cumulated index was a further task for the Insurance Division and its indexing committee. Printing and mailing costs for the 1963 Insurance Periodicals Index (the first) were paid for by the Continental National American Group of Chicago in exchange for having their name appear on the cover. The division charged a prepublication price of $7, with the price rising to $14 after publication. Of the 200 copies of the first index printed, approximately 150 of them had been sold within a year after publication. By charging $14 for the first edition, working capital was built up; the second edition was sold for $7 (Holt 1965).

The relationship with Insurance magazine had been beneficial for the Insurance Division. In the introduction to the half-year edition, the editor had announced,

> It is probable this will be the last edition to be published and distributed by the Insurance Division of Special Libraries Association. The publishers of INSURANCE have offered to publish the July 1965 - June 1966 edition. If this is done the next edition will be issued as Part 2 of one of the September 1966 issues of INSURANCE.
>
> (Insurance Periodicals Index January - June 1965)

The plan did not work out, however, when not enough advertising could be sold in Insurance to cover the cost of printing. Further complications surfaced in the fall of 1967 when J. Owen Stalson, publisher of Insurance, came to Boston to discuss publication of future issues of the monthly index with the editor. They could no longer print it at no charge to the division; the cost would be $150 per issue. After consultation among committee members and division officers, it was agreed to pay this charge. By raising the price for the 1966-67 edition of Insurance Periodicals Index to $15, these costs were met (Brite 1968). After the end of 1968, the monthly index was no longer printed in Insurance. Arrangements were made with John C. Burridge, managing editor of Alfred M. Best publications, to print the monthly index in Best's Insurance News. (Details on monthly publication history are included in Appendix 2.)

The Insurance Periodicals Index was well launched when Agnes Brite's tenure as editor ended with the publication of the July 1969 - June 1970 edition. While changes and improvements were made, new titles and new indexers added, and the subject heading list again revised (Anderson and Enequist 1976), the basic pattern of the Insurance Periodicals Index, and its publication on a monthly basis in the two editions of Best's Review, continued.

INSURANCE PERIODICALS INDEX DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1970

A dramatic change became a possibility in the late 1970s when it was proposed that the Insurance Periodicals Index (IPI) be developed as an online database as well as a printed index. A IPI Online Committee to study the proposal made recommendations which were voted on by members of the Insurance Division in the spring of 1980. Of 124 votes cast, 99 members endorsed the proposal to develop an IPI database, 12 had reservations about it, and nine members voted against it. Four votes, all endorsements, were cast by people who could not be identified as members. It was expected that IPI Online would be available through BRS. Grants would be sought to fund the first two years of operation. If all costs were not covered by grants, the project would be reconsidered (Report from the IPI Online Committee 1980). The project as originally planned was never implemented.

A joint, cooperative effort between NILS Publishing Company and the Insurance and Employee Benefits Division (name change in 1980) began in 1982. Barbara Booth, Director of Information Services at NILS, contacted and negotiated with the indexing and online committees. The Insurance and Employee Benefits Division provided editorial content, while NILS provided computer time and software to produce an automated product (Insurance and Employee Benefits Division 1982). For NILS the Insurance Periodicals Index was an affinity product; it fit into their product line.

NILS Publishing Company is now part of the Capital Cities/ABC Group, but it also began with an insurance librarian. A librarian for one of the major New York life insurance companies copied regulations in order to keep track of them. When other librarians began requesting copies, she began, in her New York apartment, the National Insurance Law

Service in 1947.[2] NILS still specializes in publishing insurance regulations and codes for all of the states and many foreign countries. Barbara Booth, the NILS editorial director, specializes in index design and development, thesaurus development, and development of legal databases. She was project coordinator for the ERIC Vocabulary Improvement Project in 1978-79 and has been a lecturer at the UCLA Graduate School of Library and Information Science (Directory of Library & Information Professionals 1988, 116). Booth's encouragement of the editors and indexers, along with her knowledge of index and thesaurus design, has contributed to the many improvements which have been made be in the Insurance Periodicals Index in the past ten years.

The Insurance and Employee Benefits Division and NILS Publishing Company took two years--from 1982 into 1984--for the development of a fully automated insurance periodicals database designed for online searching and retrieval as well as publication of the index. The 1983 Insurance Periodicals Index (produced in 1984) incorporated "dramatic changes in every aspect of the index--a new indexing method, a revised and enlarged indexing vocabulary, and a new publishing format" (Insurance Periodicals Index 1983, Preface). In 1985 Mead Data Central became its first vendor by offering the Insurance Periodicals Index on its LEXIS and NEXIS systems. The online Insurance Periodicals Index database covers the period from 1984 to the present. It contains abstracts of articles which cannot be offered in the print version. Access to it through DIALOG has been available since April 1989; it is also now available through WESTLAW (Insurance Periodicals Index 1991, Preface).

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[2]Based on a telephone conversation on May 21, 1992 between Oriole Anderson, editor-in-chief of the Insurance Periodicals Index, and the author.

EVALUATING THE INSURANCE PERIODICALS INDEX

Criteria for evaluating periodical indexes deal both with the content of the index and with its physical properties. Indexing Concepts and Methods (Borko and Bernier 1978, 203-210) contains the basic questions and criteria which were used in examining early (1963 - June 1970) editions of the Insurance Periodicals Index (IPI.) A comparison is then made with post-1983 Insurance Periodicals Index editions. The comparisons are printed in italics.

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING INDEXES TO SERIAL LITERATURE

General Criteria -- Instructions, Scope, and Abbreviations

Instructions -- None of the early editions contains instructions on use or organization of the index. The July 1966 - June 1967 edition, and the later editions, recommend in the preface that a person using the index for the first time "might well go to the front of the volume for a list of subject headings used." The preface also mentions that there are sections on changes in policies and company organization and an author index in the back. The lack of instruction, or even of a table of contents to indicate what is included, can be confusing. It would be easy to overlook the sections on changes in policies, changes in company organization, and the author index.

Post-1983 and beyond: A table of contents, an introduction describing the indexing method, and an "Index Guide" explaining cross-references and search guidelines are now included. These features make the present index easy to use.

Scope -- The specific subject field covered is insurance in all of its many permutations -- Accident Insurance through Automobile, Earthquake, Group, Health, Life, Marine, Prescription Drug, Social, Suretyship and Variable Annuities, to Workmens

Compensation Insurance. During the time period examined, the number of periodicals indexed ranged from 29 to 31.

Post-1983: In the 1991 edition, 35 periodicals are indexed.

In each cumulated volume, the periodicals covered are listed. Only periodicals and only articles in English are covered in the index. H. W. Wilson's Business Periodicals Index in the 1960s and early 1970s covered only four, and later five, insurance journals, so there was little overlap between it and the Insurance Periodicals Index. This made the IPI a valuable resource to those who used insurance literature.

Post-1983: With the development of ABI/INFORM (1971) and many other business-related databases, the present IPI is not as unique as the older editions were. Print indexes of insurance literature remain in short supply, though the Business Periodicals Index added more insurance magazines in 1976. The IPI does, however, index insurance magazines in more depth than these other sources do, so its scope remains good.

Abbreviations -- Abbreviations for periodicals indexed are listed from the beginning 1963 edition. Beginning with the January - June 1965 (third) edition, many abbreviations of terms used for policy and company changes are listed. Some of these abbreviations are easily understood, but others are confusing or inconsistent. An inconsistency example follows: "Cas" is used for casualty; "Cas & Ind" is used for casualty and indemnity; but "C&S" is used for casualty and surety. Within the actual subject index, "ins" is used for insurance, and "ind" is used for industry. The value of the index is reduced by the way these abbreviations are used.

Post-1983: Very few abbreviations are used; the main ones are for Ltd. and Inc. in

company names and Assn for association; the fewer abbreviations make it easier to use the index.

Duration, Frequency, and Promptness

Duration -- Since this study covers the beginnings of a periodical index, the period of time of the index's existence ranges in this evaluation from zero to seven years.

Post-1983: The Insurance Periodical Index, however, is still in existence; 1992 marked its thirtieth anniversary.

Frequency and Promptness -- The Insurance Periodicals Index during the time being evaluated was published in various insurance magazines (See Appendix 2 for listings) on a monthly basis. In looking at issues of Insurance-Eastern Underwriter from 1963, the first year of publication, it seems that articles were in the index one to two months after their appearance. The cumulations were done on a 12-month basis. It is not possible to tell how long it took for the cumulations to make an appearance in the 1960s, but in 1976 the editors reported that a major effort was underway to reduce the time gap between the end of the year and the publication of the cumulation. The figures given showed it had taken nearly two years, but the gap had been reduced to about six months (Anderson and Enequist 1976). At the end of 1983 the monthly indexes were no longer published.

Post-1983: For people relying on the printed index, the time gap for the materials published in January will be one and one-half years until the cumulation is available. This is too long a time span; it is definitely a minus for the recent printed indexes.

(While this study has focused on the development of the Insurance Periodical Index in the print versions, a study done in May 1990 compared online sources of insurance

and employee benefits information. One limitation reported for the online Insurance Periodicals Index was that it appeared to be three to six months behind in coverage (Brody, Fukai, Phillis, Stoller, and Strazdon 1990).

Completeness of Coverage

Coverage -- There is an attempt to index all articles, however, "as a rule news items are not indexed although those of special significance may be" (Insurance Periodicals Index July 1969 - June 1970, Preface).

Post-1983: In recent years all articles are indexed, including statistical items, product announcements, book reviews, letters to the editors, and obituaries, except for brief announcements of conference, new publications, and promotions or appointments. The journals are basically indexed (and abstracted online) in their entirety. The indexing method used is to assign one or more index phrase to each article. The index phrases are then automatically permuted to generate multiple index entries under each index term, so articles on the topic can be located under any of the assigned terms (Insurance Periodical Index 1991, Introduction). The way and amount of indexing make this a valuable tool.

Basis for Selection -- The indexes do not spell out a basis for inclusion of an item, other than its importance. News items and sales articles are not usually included, unless they are important. (Marjorie Holt in her presentation on the founding of the Insurance Periodicals Index stated that in the second year they realized that definite rules were needed on what would and would not be indexed. The decisions were as follows:

> We would index articles but not news items; we would index all statistical information. We would not index legislation unless it was a

> discussion. We would not index laws, unless it was an extremely important decision. We would index biographies if they were lengthy. We would omit personnel changes. We would not index sales articles unless they were technical. We would not index articles that did not have any relation to the insurance industry.
>
> (Holt 1965)

From Holt's comments and from statements in the preface, the editor and indexing committee were obviously struggling to provide as much coverage as possible. The monthly limit of two pages in a magazine was part of the reason for restrictions. This is not spelled out for coverage, but it is for subject headings. Agnes Brite reported:

> The 1965-1966 cumulation will be expanded in its subject headings. Previous editions indexed items only under one subject. . . . Because of space limitations, monthly issues are still indexed under one heading only.
>
> (Brite 1966)

The limited coverage given to news items and sales articles makes these early indexes less useful, especially when a patron is trying to track down a sales idea or find out when an event happened.

Quality of Indexes

Type -- The indexes are arranged alphabetically on a word-by-word basis. A subject index was used from the beginning. Policies and company changes were included in two separate indexes during the time the monthly issues were published in Insurance. These two indexes were dropped after 1968, when publication of monthly issues began in Best's Review, because they duplicated material already published in the magazine. A separate author index was added in the July 1966 - June 1967 edition. This index, however, just refers to the subject heading under which the title of an article by the author is listed. This definitely limits ease of use, since the entire list

of entries under the subject heading might need to be scanned.

Post-1983: Information about policy and company changes is now included in the regular subject index. An author index with full citations is also included. These are valuable features.

Density -- Until the July 1965 - June 1966 (fourth) edition, only one index entry was made for each article. Even after the cumulated version allowed more entries, only one index entry for each article could be used in the monthly index. Cross references were used extensively to suggest other headings that a searcher could consult for more entries. These cross references may give adequate direction, but with the "see," "see also," and "see as subhead under" notes, they can be confusing and not easy to use. For some terms which were used only as cross references, there could be four to 10 listed subjects to consult; for countries many more listings were included. In the July 1969 - June 1970 edition, 46 subjects headings were listed "see as subhead under" for Great Britain. For Canada, the list numbered 35 subject headings.

Post-1983: "See also" notes are included; these point to other terms--broader, narrower, or related--which can be consulted. To show what term should be consulted when a heading is not part of the vocabulary used in indexing, a "use" note is included.

Example: SOCIAL SECURITY
use Social Insurance

Authority -- A controlled vocabulary subject heading list, rather than the author's terms, was used in making the index. The subject heading list was updated at least annually; it was done more frequently in the earliest days of the Insurance Periodicals Index.

Post-1983: A new vocabulary of controlled index terms was developed for the 1983 version of the IPI. It is still being changed as conditions or usage of terms warrants.

Completeness of Entry -- Only the author's surname was given either in the subject entry or in the author index, "so it is possible that several different individuals are grouped under one name," according to the statement at the beginning of the author indexes. (It was not until the 1975 cumulation that author's first names or initials were used.) The number of listings under each name in the author index is relatively small; there are 13 subject areas listed under Smith in the July 1969 - June 1970 edition. The form used is consistent; it just provides minimal amount of information. It is not easy to use, since the entire list of entries under a subject may need to be looked at. The only advantage of this usage is that some access to entries by author is provided.

Post-1983: Full journal citations are included in the Author Index. Only the first three author's names are used for articles with multiple authors. This is a good feature.

The full title of the article appears to be used; this is useful. The periodical name is given through abbreviations; journals indexed and the abbreviations used are explained in the front of the index. The explanation is adequate and easy to understand. Journal issues are identified by date rather than by volume or number. Since the IPI contains mainly trade journals which tend to be identified in that manner, this method of identification is adequate. Only the beginning page number is given. That is fine for finding an article, but makes it harder to know if the article is a long one.

No data was included on illustrations or references. This is a disadvantage.

Post-1983: The basic early formula has been continued. Full titles of articles are given; periodicals are identified by abbreviations; the journal issue is identified by date; only beginning page number is given; and there is no indication of illustrations or references. (The abstracts in the online IPI usually include this information.)

Criteria for Evaluating the Printing of Indexes

It is difficult to evaluate some of the physical properties of these indexes 23 to 30 years after publication. The volumes have been used. and some of them were rebound. There was no discussion in any of the indexes or the sources about how any of the printing decisions--on paper, type, or layout--were made.

Paper

Page Size and Quality -- The page size used in all of the Insurance Periodicals Indexes is eight and one-half by eleven inches; it is a convenient size to handle. The paper used is somewhat rough in texture. Since it is not at all shiny, there is no glare from the surface. While there is some yellowing of the pages, they have not yet become brittle. The paper used in the 1960s is assumed not to be acid free. The binding of these Insurance Periodicals Indexes varies from year to year, but it was invariably flimsy. Paper covers were used, and the index was often held together with spiral rings or staples. Some type of rebinding is needed for their preservation.

Post-1983: The IPI remains the same size, eight and one half by eleven inches. This is normally an easy size to handle, but the volume became so big (between 600 and 700 pages) that it was unwieldy to handle. In 1987 publishing in two volumes began; these are more manageable. The paper used is smoother in texture than the original

volumes, but there is no indication that it is acid free. The covers are paper, comparable to a quality paperback. While these volumes are of higher quality than the earlier editions, they still need to be bound for protection.

Columns and Margins -- In the eight volumes examined only two columns were on each page. Three of the volumes separate the columns with a line (rule), while the other five contain white space. Margins in several of the early editions did not exist on the outer side. This appears to be a defect in printing of the volumes, and it is visually distressing. The columns were, however, easy to read. They did not look as if they were run together.

Post-1983: Two columns per page are still used, and white space defines the columns. They are easy to read.

Typography

Type Size and Style -- The type size used in all of the volumes is elite and nonproportional. Variations in the typeface include use of upper case letters for subject headings. Most of the type on a page will be single spaced. It appears that printing was done through a photo offset process. In three of the eight indexes many of the pages have unclear, inky-looking type; this is probably caused by improper contrast in the offset process. In all of the other volumes, the printing is sharp.

Post-1983: The changed appearance of the LPI is the first difference noticed. Proportional spacing, large capital letters for main headings, smaller capital letters for secondary headings, and bold or highlighted typeface, all contribute to extremely attractive and easy to use volumes.

Layout -- Modifications in subject headings are on the same line as the subject heading (space, hyphen, space, modification); all of the subject heading line is in capital letters. Under the subject heading, indentations are used for each entry and are used within an entry if it is longer than one line. Subheadings are used with some subject headings; these are in all capital letters, centered in the column. The subheadings come after entries under the subject heading, but before the subject heading as modified. Double spacing is used between each group of subjects and the next subject heading. This is necessary to differentiate between items, but it gets confusing. An example from the 1963 edition follows:

PENSIONS (see also ANNUITIES - STATISTICS,
EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS, HEALTH INSURANCE -
TAXATION, SOCIAL INS., SURETYSHIP,
TERMINOLOGY, VARIABLE ANNUITIES)
Amendments aim to reduce $77 million
deficit of railroad retirement fund.
EBPR, N'63, 18.
[59 other entries]

CANADA
Pension funds & growth in Quebec. Kierans.
Can Ins, D'63, 37.

PENSIONS - INVESTMENTS
Current trends in pension fund invest-
ments. EBPR, D'63, 38.

Post-1983: The use of different sizes of upper-case letters and the highlighting of terms makes it unnecessary to use the layout of the pages to differentiate between items. All lines are at the left margin, except for an indented second line, if an entry goes beyond one line. There is double spacing between the last entry under a subject and the next subject heading. This makes for a clear, clean page.

Price

The price of these indexes ranged from $7 to $15. The 1963 index was sold at a prepublication price of $7, but then cost $14. The 1964 charge was $7. There was no charge to 1964 buyers for the January - June 1965 volume. For the July 1965 - June 1966 volume the price went to $8. The four remaining volumes examined were sold at $15 each. Since no other index covered the same subject areas, the Insurance Periodicals Index filled a unique niche. The value from its use would justify the cost. *Post-1983: The cost of the Insurance Periodicals Index has naturally increased over the years. From $15 in 1970 it went to $55 in 1980 and $100 in 1991. The amount of information included in it has also increased greatly over the years. It is still a good value for a library specializing in insurance, especially if online searching is done rarely.*

CONCLUSION -- DID THE INSURANCE PERIODICALS INDEX MEET THE GOALS?

Shera's questions on the bibliographic organization of a particular field, especially as the questions relate to indexing and abstracting services, can now be answered for insurance and its libraries in the 1950s and 1960s. There had been little access to insurance periodical literature, and what access there was had been reduced--cut in half--in 1958 when the Business Periodical Index became part of the replacement (along with Applied Science and Technology Index) of the Industrial Arts Index in the H. W. Wilson catalog of publications.

Since its beginnings in 1909, librarians in the Special Libraries Association had demonstrated their awareness of the importance of indexes in organizing the literature. In the late 1920s, and again in 1945, insurance librarians had attempted to increase the number

of periodicals in their field which were indexed. Insurance librarians knew their needs. Agnes Brite wrote:

> The imperfect state of organization of insurance literature has been a matter of concern for some time to librarians working in this field. Bibliography and index controls are essential elements in the development of a body of knowledge.
>
> (Insurance Periodicals Index 1963, Introduction)

The action which librarians in the Insurance Division of the Special Libraries Association took, when they realized that the H. W. Wilson Company would not supply a tool to meet their index needs, was development of the Insurance Periodicals Index. This was developed in 1962, first printed in a monthly trade journal in 1963, and published as a 1963 cumulated edition in 1964.

Were their goals met? A positive answer seems probable when several figures are examined. Enough indexes were sold to meet the financial needs involved in publication. Around 150 indexes, out of 200 printed, were sold in the first year of publication. While the number sold is not large, the membership in the division was not large. It varied between 124 people in 1960 and 113 in 1965, and some of these members would have been employed in the same library. The number of sales and the amount brought in were in the range of possibility.

Was a quality index produced by the Insurance Division? Perhaps not at first. In evaluating the index, along with reading reports on activities of the Insurance Division, it can be seen that there was groping for the best way to handle the indexing. This was especially apparent in the attempt to find an adequate controlled vocabulary of subject headings to describe insurance. The need for more complete coverage of the magazines indexed was also apparent. The Insurance Periodicals Index did from the very beginning provide a much-

needed bibliographic tool for those who worked within the insurance community. The index as it has been developed over its 30 years history has changed and improved. Today the index still provides a needed service.

> Indexing is a service operation. An index is a tool, a means to an end, never an end in itself. It is the necessary communications link between a source of information--the collection--and those who would obtain some information from it.
>
> (Kent, Lancour, and Daily 1974, 287)

Evaluated under this definition, the early Insurance Periodicals Index met the goals of the Insurance Division. It was a service operation performed by librarians who volunteered their time. And it was a necessary communications link between periodicals--a source of information--and those who needed information from them.

APPENDIX 1

A BRIEF CHRONOLOGY
FOCUSING ON THE INSURANCE PERIODICALS INDEX

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION
INSURANCE AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS DIVISION

1909 The Special Libraries Association was founded. Four insurance librarians--Daniel N. Handy, Insurance Library Association of Boston; Maude E. Inch, Insurance Society of New York; Grace W. Morse, Equitable Life Assurance Company; and Ida M. Thiele, Association of Life Insurance Presidents--were among the 57 charter members. Among the committees formed were subject committees, including one for insurance.

1922 An Insurance Group was established.

1932 Creation and Development of an Insurance Library was published by the Special Libraries Association, Committee on Insurance Library Manual. Daniel N. Handy of the Insurance Library of Boston wrote the text. Revised editions were published in 1941 and 1949.

1962 In September a periodical index developed by the Insurance Division was begun.

1964 The first cumulated edition of the Insurance Periodicals Index compiled by the Insurance Division of the Special Libraries Association was published. It covered the year of 1963. Continental National American Group published [printed] it.

1980 The Insurance Division became the Insurance and Employee Benefits Division.

1982 The Insurance and Employee Benefits Division joined forces with NILS Publishing Company in the production of the Insurance Periodicals Index. NILS, originally known as National Insurance Law Service, is now a part of Capitol Cities/ABC, Inc.

1983 NILS Publishing Company developed database management and compositions systems for the Insurance Periodicals Index Database. These changes included a new indexing method and a revised and enlarged indexing vocabulary.

1984 The Insurance Periodicals Index became an online database offered through Mead Data Central's NEXIS and LEXIS search services. Abstracts of articles were included in the online database.

1989 The Insurance Periodicals Index became available on DIALOG as File 169.

APPENDIX 2

INSURANCE PERIODICALS INDEX

EDITORS, PUBLISHING INFORMATION, NUMBER OF INDEXERS

(Editors' affiliations are given as listed in the index for that year.)

1963 -- Editor, Agnes Brite, New England Mutual Life Insurance Company
Published monthly in Insurance-Eastern Underwriter; Cumulative edition published by The Continental National American Group
- 12 indexers

1964 -- Editor, Agnes Brite, New England Mutual Life Insurance Company
Published monthly in Insurance
- 8 indexers

January - June 1965 -- Editor, Agnes Brite, New England Mutual Life Insurance Company
Published monthly in Insurance
- 8 indexers

July 1965 - June 1966 -- Editor, Agnes Brite, New England Mutual Life Insurance Company
Published monthly in Insurance
- 8 indexers

July 1966 - June 1967 -- Editor, Agnes Brite, New England Mutual Life Insurance Company
Published monthly in Insurance
- 8 indexers

July 1967 - June 1968 -- Editor, Agnes Brite, New England Mutual Life Insurance Company
Published monthly in Insurance
- 8 indexers

July 1968 - June 1969 -- Editor, Agnes Brite, New England Mutual Life Insurance Company
Published monthly in Insurance (July-December) and Best's Review (January-June)
- 3 indexers

July 1969 - June 1970 -- Editor, Agnes Brite, New England Mutual Life Insurance Company
Published monthly in Best's Review
- 3 indexers

July 1970 - June 1971 -- Business Manager, Mary Drazba, Blue Cross Association
Published monthly in Best's Review
- 3 indexers

July 1971 - June 1972 -- Business Manager, Robert L. Enequist, College of Insurance
Published monthly in Best's Review
- 5 indexers

July 1972 - June 1973 --Editor, Oriole P. Anderson, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Business Manager, Robert L. Enequist, College of Insurance
Published monthly in Best's Review: Life/Health Edition and Best's Review: Property/Liability Edition
- 5 indexers

July - December 1973 -- Monthly Indexes edited by Oriole P. Anderson, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Annual Cumulations edited by Robert L. Enequist, College of Insurance; Business Manager, Robert L. Enequist, College of Insurance
Published monthly in Best's Review: Life/Health Edition and Best's Review: Property/Liability Edition
- 5 indexers

1974 -- Monthly Indexes edited by Oriole P. Anderson, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Annual Cumulations edited by Robert L. Enequist, College of Insurance; Business Manager, Robert L. Enequist, College of Insurance
Published monthly in Best's Review: Life/Health Edition and Best's Review: Property/Liability Edition
- 5 indexers

1975 -- Monthly Indexes edited by Oriole P. Anderson, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Annual Cumulations edited by Robert L. Enequist, College of Insurance; Business Manager, Robert L. Enequist, College of Insurance
Published monthly in Best's Review: Life/Health Edition and Best's Review: Property/Liability Edition
- 5 indexers

1976 -- Monthly Indexes edited by Oriole P. Anderson, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Annual Cumulations edited by Robert L. Enequist, College of Insurance; Available through Robert Enequist, College of Insurance
Published monthly in Best's Review: Life/Health Edition and Best's Review: Property/Casualty Edition
- 9 indexers

1977 -- Monthly Indexes edited by Oriole P. Anderson, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Annual Cumulations edited by Robert L. Enequist, College of Insurance; Available through Robert Enequist, College of Insurance
Published monthly in Best's Review: Life/Health Edition and Best's Review: Property/Casualty Edition
- 9 indexers

1978 -- Monthly Indexes edited by Oriole P. Anderson, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States and Robert Enequist, College of Insurance; Annual Cumulation edited by Robert Enequist, College of Insurance; Available through Robert Enequist, College of Insurance
Published monthly in Best's Review: Life/Health Edition and Best's Review: Property/Casualty Edition
- 13 indexers

1979 -- Monthly Indexes edited by Oriole P. Anderson and Robert Enequist; Annual cumulation edited by Janet Stoller (Mutual of New York)
Published monthly in Best's Review: Life/Health Edition and Best's Review: Property/Casualty Edition
- 13 indexers

1980 -- Monthly Indexes edited by Oriole P. Anderson (Manulife) and Robert Enequist (formerly College of Insurance; Annual cumulation edited by Janet Stoller (Mutual of New York)
Published monthly in Best's Review: Life/Health Edition and Best's Review: Property/Casualty Edition
- 13 indexers

1981 -- Monthly Indexes edited by Oriole P. Anderson (Manulife) and Robert Enequist (formerly College of Insurance; Annual cumulation edited by Janet Stoller (formerly Mutual of New York)
Published monthly in Best's Review: Life/Health Edition and Best's Review: Property/Casualty Edition
- 14 indexers

1982 -- In Association with NILS Publishing Company (Barbara Booth, Director of Information Services); Monthly Indexes edited by Oriole P. Anderson (Manulife) and Robert Enequist (formerly College of Insurance; Annual cumulation edited by Janet Stoller (formerly Mutual of New York)
Published monthly in Best's Review: Life/Health Edition and Best's Review: Property/Casualty Edition
- 11 indexers

1983 -- NILS Publishing Company In Association with the Special Libraries Association, Insurance & Employee Benefits Division; Editors -- Oriole Anderson, formerly Manulife; Maureen Strazdon, Pennsylvania State University, Ogontz Campus; Paul Caricone, College of Insurance
Published monthly in Best's Review: Life/Health Edition and Best's Review: Property/Casualty Edition
- 33 indexers

1984 -- NILS Publishing Company In Association with the Special Libraries Association, Insurance & Employee Benefits Division;
Editors -- Oriole Anderson, formerly Manulife, Editor-in-Chief; Sharon Carter, St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company; Maureen Strazdon, Pennsylvania State University, Ogontz Campus; Paul Caricone, McKinsey and Company
Published monthly in Best's Review: Life/Health Edition and Best's Review: Property/Casualty Edition
- 39 indexers

1985 -- NILS Publishing Company In Association with the Special Libraries Association, Insurance & Employee Benefits Division;
Editors -- Oriole Anderson, formerly Manulife, Editor-in-Chief; Sharon Carter, St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company; Maureen Strazdon, American International Group; Paul Caricone, McKinsey and Company
- 46 indexers

1986 -- NILS Publishing Company In Association with the Special Libraries Association, Insurance & Employee Benefits Division;
Editors -- Oriole Anderson, formerly Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, Editor-in-Chief; Sharon Carter, St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company; Maureen Strazdon, American International Group; Paul Caricone, McKinsey and Company
- 39 indexers

1987 -- NILS Publishing Company In Association with the Special Libraries Association, Insurance & Employee Benefits Division;
Editors -- Oriole Anderson, formerly Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, Editor-in-Chief; Sharon Carter, St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company; Maureen Strazdon, American International Group; Paul Caricone, McKinsey and Company
- 40 indexers

1988 -- NILS Publishing Company In Association with the Special Libraries Association, Insurance & Employee Benefits Division;
Editors -- Oriole Anderson, formerly Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, Editor-in-Chief; Sharon Carter, St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company; Maureen Strazdon, American International Group; Paul Caricone, McKinsey and Company
- 47 indexers

1989 -- NILS Publishing Company In Association with the Special Libraries Association, Insurance & Employee Benefits Division;
Editors -- Oriole Anderson, formerly Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, Editor-in-Chief; Maureen Strazdon, American International Group; Paul Caricone, McKinsey and Company
- 41 indexers

1990 -- NILS Publishing Company In Association with the Special Libraries Association, Insurance & Employee Benefits Division;
Editors -- Oriole Anderson, formerly Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, Editor-in-Chief; Maureen Strazdon, American International Group; Paul Caricone, McKinsey and Company
- 34 indexers

1991 -- NILS Publishing Company In Association with the Special Libraries Association, Insurance & Employee Benefits Division;
Editors -- Oriole Anderson, formerly Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, Editor-in-Chief; Maureen Strazdon, American International Group
- 32 indexers

APPENDIX 3

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

INSURANCE DIVISION

MEMBERSHIP

1960 -- 124 Members

1965 -- 113 Members

1970 -- 113 Members

1975 -- 156 Members

1980 -- 238 Members

1985 -- 247 Members

1989 -- 322 Members

1991 -- 374 Members

1992 -- 361 Members

Information for years 1960-1970 based on Insurance Division Annual Report; for 1975 and 1980, Special Libraries; and for 1985 and beyond, Who's Who in Special Libraries.

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